

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1858.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all agencies for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discontinued. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Lippincott, Jr., who is authorized to make collections in Baltimore, Maryland, and Virginia.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1858.—H.

THE HOUSE—THE DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.

The voting in the House of Representatives on Thursday was but an epitome of the voting of the whole session. The two leading questions of the present Congress are those of Utah and of Kansas. On both these questions did the House vote on Thursday, and on both did the House place itself in opposition to the views of the administration. On the Kansas policy of the administration a small minority of the democratic party from the North, setting their own views above those of five-sixths of their party, and those of the administration, united with the unanimous black-republican side of the House, to defeat the most important measure of the democratic administration and party. On the Utah question a like minority of democrats, from the South, setting up their peculiar views against those of five-sixths of the democratic party, and those of the democratic administration, united with the solid black-republican side of the House to defeat this measure of the administration.

In a republican government, all measures must be carried by majorities of votes. The man who votes merely his own arbitrary individual views, votes as a cipher. In republican legislation, no policy can be instituted except by a majority of votes. It is therefore necessary for individuals, under our republican system, to modify their personal views on almost all questions, and to conform them, if they desire to effectuate any measure of policy whatever, to those of the majority with which they act. It would be an arrogance as absurd as unpardonable for each individual to plant himself doggedly upon his own individual opinions, and refuse to support any measure unless the majority would fashion it precisely in accordance with his views. So long as such a temper should prevail among the majority, in numbers, of a legislative body, the minority would have only to concentrate their vote in each balloting, to defeat the majority in every measure proposed.

And this has been, precisely the condition of the democratic party in the present House of Representatives from the day in which the present Congress convened. The people elected a large majority of democrats to that House in the same spirit and for the purpose of carrying out the same policy for which they elected Mr. Buchanan. They expected that majority to act together, and they expected them to support, in good faith and sincerity, the administration of Mr. Buchanan. They could not prescribe the precise details of policy to the administration and the congressional majority which they desired to be pursued; but they expected co-operation and unity of action on all questions and measures of policy between them.

On each of the two leading measures of the present session of Congress, that expectation has, so far, been disappointed. The administration has been firm in its policy on each of these questions, showing no variableness nor shadow of turning. It has been supported in each of them by five-sixths of the democratic organization. It has been opposed with blind and indiscriminating hostility by the unanimous free-soil party; and has been successfully opposed by this party, through the accession of strength which its compact organization has received from some twenty odd democrats; in one case from the North—in the other, from the South. On each question the twenty odd have set up their individual opinions against the administration and their party, and defiantly proclaimed to them, unless you abandon your own views and policy and adopt ours, we will defeat you by coalescing with the black-republican organization. Indeed, this is the spectacle that has been presented to the country on every question that has arisen, from the beginning of the session, by the proceedings of the House of Representatives—a House which the people elected as democratic, but which has shown itself to be such in no single vote and on no single question. If it be the Kansas question, that arises, some democratic member of the North puts himself at the head of the black-republican party, reinforced by a small cohort of seceding democrats from the same section, to defeat the policy of the democratic party and administration. If it be a financial question, some one of a half dozen southern democratic members, afflicted with a weak vanity for figuring as watch-dogs of the treasury, and aspiring after Cicerone fame, who hang about the spigots of the public cider-barrel, giving violent symptoms of rabies at every superfluous drop that falls from them, regardless of what happens at the bung—we say some one of half a dozen southern members of this cast of ambition, puts himself at the head of the compact black-republican party, reinforced by a small cohort of southern democrats, to prevent the passage of this measure of the democratic majority and of the administration. If these impracticables (the black-republicans know them as practicable) are questioned by their friends as to what they can possibly mean by such a course of proceeding, and how they can possibly reconcile their conduct with a sincere and generous loyalty to the democratic cause, they turn off the interrogation with a pooh-pooh. "We are as good democrats as ever; we only want to defeat the administration." Though the administration are supported on every question by five-sixths of the party in Congress, and by a still larger portion of the people of the country, and though every defeat of the administration is a worse defeat of the democratic party, these men still have the audacity to insult the popular intelligence by attempting to put off this bald piece of sophistry upon it as a mere blow at the administration.

One or the other squad of them takes the lead of the black-republican party on every measure that arises; they effect the defeat of the measure by uniting their own few votes with the unanimous vote of that party, overriding the democratic vote; and they endeavor to excuse this conduct, and to harmonize it with their duty to the democratic organization, on the pretext, that they do not like some of the appointments of the administration, and want to teach it a lesson on the subject.

We cannot blind ourselves to the effects which this course has upon the democratic organization, first from the North, then from the South, is producing upon it. The black-republican party already conduct themselves as if they were masters of the field; and in proportion as they are strong and confident, our own friends are despondent and distrustful. The northern democrats who have so nobly stood to the defence of the organization in the trying crisis through which they are fighting have done so only to see that organization assailed by southern impracticables the moment any other than the Kansas question arises in the House. It is impossible to calculate the mischief which this course of proceeding must produce if longer persisted in.

It is idle for the squads of twenty odd members each, who have gone off and acted with the black-republican phalanx, one squad on one question, another on another, but some squad or other on every question that has yet arisen, to suppose, that the administration and five-sixths of the democratic organization will change their own policy at the bidding of a handful of men. The only salvation for the democratic party is in a firm and unwavering persistence in the administration, in the policy it has from the first espoused. To yield one jot or tittle to faction, is to commence at once for the democratic organization the work of disintegration and dissolution.

P. S.—After the foregoing article was written, on yesterday, the House passed the deficiency bill, the chief object of which is to provide for the Utah expedition. We are sorry that there was nothing in the voting on the bill to call for a modification of the foregoing paragraphs. The bill did not pass the House by a majority of democratic votes. It was passed by the special favor of a few black-republican members. Its passage is due to the fact that there were black-republicans in the House of sufficient public spirit and virtue to vote for an urgent measure of public necessity. Such is the condition of affairs, that even a great measure of public necessity and urgency must owe its passage to black-republican favor.

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THE SOUTHERN ABETTERS OF NORTHERN BLACK-REPUBLICANISM—THE FATE THAT IS PREPARED FOR THEM.

Let them might frighten their southern allies and drive them to desertion when they will be most needed, the black-republican journals have been remarkably circumspect in their comments upon the recent action of the House on the Kansas question. But with all their care and caution they have not been able fully to conceal their real feelings. The cloven foot has been exposed on more than one occasion, and the feelings of joy with which they were filled at this result have peered out from more than one discreet and carefully-worded article. The New York Tribune, after modestly denying that the adoption of the Montgomery amendment was a victory for republicanism, could not help exclaiming: "Champions of Freedom and Honest Rule! by which it means abolitionism and republican rule, let us rejoice and take courage!" The Republic of this city "returns devout thanks to Almighty God for this great deliverance" from the slave power. The New York Courier and Enquirer says, that it secures "precisely the same result that the Missouri Compromise was framed to effect," (the exclusion of slavery from the Territories;) the Ohio State Journal pronounces it a triumph "over slavery and the slaveholding influence;" and the Albany Journal, which proclaimed, on hearing of the action of the House, that "Freedom (abolitionism) had triumphed at Washington," has since given vent to its feelings in the following exulting language:

"The vote in the House of Representatives virtually repudiating the scheme of villainy inaugurated by the border ruffians of Missouri, with the connivance of President Pierce, and enshrining in the Lecompton fraud under Buchanan, gives hope and courage to those who began to despair of the republic. Conscience seems about to resume its reign in a region from whence it never should have been banished. For ten long years, nearly the moral sentiment of the nation has been deteriorating. The sense of justice, the love of liberty, and allegiance to God, have all been waning. Neighboring nations have been robbed, men have been reduced to slaves within the shadow of Emancipator Hall, and the higher law has been denounced and defied. Infidels to humanity, scoffers at the law of God and recoilers from freedom, have revelled in power and plunder. But a day of reckoning is at hand. The nation's heart throbs with new feelings. Hope is giving place to despair, and freedom is asserting its claims to reverence. Everywhere at the North, and even in the South, we see that the spirit of liberty (abolitionism) is working among the people, and the recent vote in Congress is but an index of that feeling. This awakening of the conscience of the people should inspire us with new zeal and lead to redoubled efforts in the cause of freedom (black-republicanism.) The overthrow of the slave power is approaching."

We commend this extract to the especial attention of Messrs. Crittenden, Bell, Marshall, Ricard, Harris, Underwood, and Gilmer. They are some of the new converts to higher-lawism; they are the men of the South who have given hope to abolitionism in "asserting its claims to reverence;" it is their action that has inspired the foes of the South at the North "with new zeal, and led them to redoubled efforts" in their unholy war upon the constitution and the independence of the States; and it is because they have proved recreants to the rights of the people who sent them here that the enemies of those rights are now confidently predicting that "the overthrow of the slave power is approaching."

It was bad enough for northern men, who claim to be national, to be found acting in concert with a party whose avowed purpose it is to break down and destroy the institutions of one entire section of the Union, but it is infinitely worse to find the representatives of that section itself, to whom its people have intrusted their rights, their interests, and their honor, basely betraying the trusts confided to them, and openly and unblushingly uniting with its sworn enemies in their warfare upon it. But there is a day of retribution coming. The apostasy of these men has been marked, and will, sooner or later, receive its appropriate reward at the hands of a betrayed and indignant people. They may tell their political friends at home that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution was a democratic administration measure, and its success would be claimed as a democratic administration triumph—a triumph of that party which had warred upon their organization and its principles, and utterly demoralized and broken it up. Under ordinary circumstances such a plea might be received as satisfactory; but in this case it cannot and will not be. The measure against which these men have voted is a democratic measure, but it is something more.

It involves a great principle upon which national men of all parties are agreed, and upon the successful assertion of which alone the minority section of the Union—the section to which the men of whom we are speaking belong—must depend for the maintenance of its equality and independence in the Union. The ties of party are strong among the people of the South, but they are inferior to the

feeling of nationality, of patriotism, and of attachment to its peculiar institutions, which pervades all classes of its society. They will demand from their representatives a consistent allegiance to party in all matters of mere party policy, but upon questions of common interest to them and their political opponents they require them to rise above party considerations and to disregard party affiliations. Had the Kansas bill been nothing more than a party measure, and involved nothing more than a principle of party policy, the Americans of the South would have expected their representatives to oppose it and would have honored them for doing it; but when, in opposing it, they oppose a principle of vital importance to the safety and perpetuity of institutions common alike to them and to the democratic party, and thereby aid in building up an organization that is the common enemy of both, as well as of the Union itself, they will hold them to a strict accountability for their conduct, and visit upon them the punishment it so richly deserves. No man of them will ever again receive their confidence or support, or be allowed an opportunity of betraying them a second time into the power of their enemies. Their political graves are dug, and their political epitaphs already written. Those who come after them may learn from their history that to wantonly betray the people who have trusted them is to seal forever their political fate.

WHO'LL WIN?

There is trouble in store for the triple alliance. Mr. Seward could not have won the victory against Lecompton without the aid of Douglas and Crittenden and their friends. Douglas could not have gained it without the co-operation of Crittenden and Seward and their friends; nor Crittenden without the assistance of Seward and Douglas and their friends. Each of them will doubtless expect to be paid in proportion to the services rendered; and each, no doubt, supposes that the nomination for the presidency is the least that can be offered him. In point of actual aid Seward has unquestionably contributed the most; for he furnished 112 of the 150 friends which the opposition had in both houses of Congress; but then he sacrificed nothing. Douglas only contributed twenty-five votes, but he furnished a fair quantity of the speaking and a vast amount of inconsistency. And Crittenden, though he contributed fewer votes than either, acted in defiance of the wishes of the people he represented, and was, besides, the author of the manoeuvre which, it is claimed, secured the victory. Now, this being the capital invested by each, the question is to which of the three, crediting Seward with the advantage in numbers, Douglas with the inconsistency, and Crittenden with the inventive talent contributed, shall the palm be awarded. That the "wise men" of the new alliance will find considerable difficulty in deciding the point is to be expected. As a majority of them will be the friends of Mr. Seward, we think it most likely that he will bear off the honors; but if he does, Douglas and Crittenden will both—the former most likely returning, like the prodigal son, to the ranks of his old friends, and the latter going off in a gang by himself and setting up on his own hook, pretty much as Mr. Fillmore did two years ago.

MESSRS. ZOLLICOFFER, READY, AND MAYNARD VS. JOHN BELL AT HOME.

The Memphis (Tennessee) Appeal, (democratic,) commenting on the course of the South Americans upon the Kansas question, says:

"Messrs. Zollicoffer, Ready, and Maynard deserve the plaudits of their constituents and the warm commendations of the entire South for the noble and patriotic position they have taken, and the firmness with which they maintain it. It has been said that republicans are ungrateful, but they are only so to those who are untrue to them."

The Nashville (Tennessee) Patriot (American) also applauds the course of the above-named gentlemen, and by implication charges Mr. Bell with having joined the black-republicans. It says:

"The New York Express calls for a union of the Americans in Congress upon Mr. Crittenden's substitute for the Kansas bill which has passed the Senate. It wants to see such a union for the sake of the Union; and asks Americans in the South to speak out in support of their representatives, should they follow its advice. 'In this respect we should like to see a demonstration of the right kind in Tennessee,' quoth the Express. Aye, let us have it. We want to see the men who will do the bidding of the Express in this matter. We want to see who will counsel Zollicoffer, and Maynard, and Ready to join the black-republicans, a sectional party, to prevent a sectional issue from being forced upon the country."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN OHIO.

At the election in Toledo, Ohio, on Monday last, the democratic candidate for marshal of the city, Mr. Carney, was elected by 300 majority. Last year the democracy were beaten by 527. The democracy of Toledo, some time ago, adopted resolutions strongly endorsing the administration on the Kansas question, and we have in this election the result of the decided position then taken.

The democracy of Cleveland have elected their candidates for marshal, commissioner of water-works, and gained two members of the city councils. Last year the city was carried by the republicans.

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON.

A painful rumor obtained circulation last evening that this distinguished gentleman had died. Upon inquiry, we learned that such was not the fact. Late in the afternoon, he was propped up in bed, working, with his indomitable perseverance and industry, upon the condensation of the debates in Congress, which has engaged his attention for a year or more.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

At the election for municipal officers of the city of Brooklyn, held on Tuesday last, eleven of the nineteen aldermen elected were democrats, all fully sustaining the administration, especially its Kansas policy. There was a gain of two members over the election last year. The second congressional district of New York, represented in Congress by the Hon. George Taylor, embraces nearly the whole of the city of Brooklyn. The election of aldermen is a safe guide to the prevailing sentiments of the democracy of Brooklyn, which are thus conclusively shown to be in full accord with the position of the national democracy, and of their immediate representative in Congress.

The election of a democratic city treasurer, comptroller, and auditor, to succeed opposition incumbents, and of sixteen of the twenty-four supervisors of the same party, presents the result in a still stronger light.

The legislature of the State of Virginia adjourned at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday last.

A NEW BOOK BY A VIRGINIAN.—We have glanced at the proof-sheets of the "Constitutional History of the United States," from the pen of William Archer Cooke, esq., of this city. The work will be in two octavo volumes of some 500 pages each, and will be issued in Philadelphia. The soundness of the author's views, and able array of historical authorities and arguments on great constitutional questions, will make this a most interesting and valuable publication. We anxiously await its appearance.—Richmond Enquirer.

CONNECTICUT.—SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

TRICUT.

An examination of the vote in the second congressional district of Connecticut, cast for State senators, makes it plain that the constituents of the gentleman who represents that district in Congress fully endorsed and sixty held on the admission of Kansas into the Union. When candidates were nominated for the legislature, the several conventions took a decided position, and adopted resolutions that could not be misunderstood. In the nineteenth senatorial district, for instance, the following platform was set forth:

Resolved, That the immediate admission into the Union of Kansas upon their constitution now before Congress, thereby investing her people with sovereign power, securing peace, and leaving to that Territory what ought to be left to every community, the management of their own affairs in their own way, in strict accordance with the doctrine of popular sovereignty, would meet our hearty approval.

Resolved, That the President of the United States is entitled to our respect and confidence, and that the position he has taken in reference to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a sovereign State meets with our hearty approval, believing with him that the best interests of the country, as well as of that Territory, imperatively demand that the difficulties of Kansas should be taken out of Congress and committed to her own people.

Resolutions of the same character were adopted by the democracy of the other senatorial districts. In the five districts embraced in Middlesex and New Haven counties, composing the second congressional district, there is a majority of 342. In the 19th district there is a gain of a senator, Phelps being elected by thirty majority. Middlesex county, the native county of Hon. Mr. Arnold, and a county which has never faltered in its support of democratic principles, sustains its ancient renown by giving a majority of 343. This result must be exceedingly gratifying to the friends of the administration in Connecticut, as it is everywhere.

Upon the result in this congressional district we take the following from the New Haven Register:

We believe the official returns will show that the counties of New Haven and Middlesex, composing Mr. Arnold's district, have sustained his course on the Kansas question by a popular majority. We expected it of the intelligent electors who constitute his supporters; we expected it from a knowledge of their confidence in democratic principles, and in the President of their choice. In every senatorial district in the two counties the President's Kansas policy was loudly approved and openly advocated; and it cannot be said that here, at least, was the issue secured. The triumph is therefore one of which not only the representative, but his constituents, may be proud. It shows a sound public opinion—admittable to old Connecticut. Let us hear no more about "Mr. Arnold's misrepresenting his constituents!" Here is an expression of the popular will, "fairly and squarely" made—and in the midst of a yell for "bleeding Kansas" that has had no parallel in former contests on that subject. We had been told that "none but office-holders approve the President's course," that "hundreds of democrats" would abandon their party and go with the opposition! But these were false prophecies, as the result proves. Let it be blazoned, then, far and wide that the second congressional district of Connecticut, which sustained "popular sovereignty" in the presidential election, has now sustained the President's principle still, in favor of the democratic party, even at a time when fanaticism was howling over the defeat of the Lecompton bill in the House of Congress! And this, too, in a district where the opposition are as sleepless and unscrupulous as hyenas, and have all the means of newspaper success at their command, and have been in the Union. But the "Old Guard never surrenders."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe.—Arrival of the America.

HAIFA, April 9.—The R. M. steamship America, from Liverpool on the 27th March, arrived here this afternoon. Her arrivals are not of special importance. The Anglo Saxon, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th ultimo.

The proceedings of Parliament since the departure of the India do not contain much of interest to American readers. The government had introduced its Indian bill, the main features of which are like those of Lord Palmerston's, but the details differ considerably.

The appointment of Mr. Follies as ambassador at London, goes generally unnoted.

A Madrid telegram says that the government had introduced into the Cortes the project of a law abolishing slavery in the Spanish territories.

There have been several changes in the English diplomatic service, and among them Mr. Crampton is to go to St. Petersburg.

Watt, the British engineer, who had been imprisoned at Naples, had arrived in England. Parks has been liberated on bail.

Mr. Roebuck, in Parliament, had moved the abolition of the royal veto of Ireland. It was negatived by the previous question.

The Times' Paris correspondent believes that Follies is a warm partisan of the English alliance.

The frigate Niagara, on her passage out, ran on several occasions over 300 miles in twenty-four hours.

It is reported that Alois has offered to surrender, provided the government would grant him a full pardon, and that the British exports for February had decreased more than £2,000,000 compared with last year.

It is supposed that most of the India loan will be taken by the joint stock banks and insurance companies; biddings range about 98 per cent. The supply of money is abundant. The applications for bank notes are not so numerous as Friday there was a better demand, and an open market for discount at 2½ a 2½; terms on long paper had advanced to 4 and even 5 per cent.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 26.—The cotton market for the week opened at 4d. 3d. advance, but the American news subsequently caused a decline of 4d. on Monday, and 1d. the lower quotations. Sales of the week 65,000 bales, including 4,500 to speculators and 9,500 to exporters.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday morning.—The estimated sales on Friday were 7,000 bales, including 1,000 each to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet at the following rates:

	Orleans.	Mobile.	Uplands.
Fair	7½	7½	7½
Middling	8	8	8
Stock in port, 402,000 bales, including 229,000 of American.			

HAY MARKET.—Tee ordinary closed at 104½.

The Trade.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The demand was limited, and prices were weak. Breadstuffs were dull. Flour closed dull and irregular at the following quotations: Western canal, 21s. a 22s.; Ohio, via New York, 23s. a 25s.; via New Orleans, 25s. a 26s. 6d. White and yellow are quoted at 33s. 6d. a 34s. Provisions closed quiet and unchanged.

Groceries.—Sugar was quiet but steady. Coffee closed dull. Rice quiet; Carolina, 23s. 9d. a 24s. Rosin closed steady at 4s. 3d. a 4s. 4d. for common, and 5s. a 12s. for medium. Spirits dull at 41s. 6d. a 42s.

The money market was generally unchanged and abundantly supplied. Bullion in the Bank had increased 2772, 000. Consols closed at 97½ a 97½ for money, and 97½ a 97½ for account.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

(From the London News, March 24.)

The United States frigate Niagara has arrived at Plymouth. This vessel is to take part in the laying down of the Atlantic telegraphic cable; an event which is expected to take place as early as June as the necessary preparations will admit of. H. M. ship Agamemnon is already in her position in the Kephon steam basin at Davenport; and the coiling of 50 miles of the cable on her upper deck has thus far been accomplished. The Niagara will be laid in dock nearly alongside of the abandoned powder magazine at Kephon, the use of the magazine having been granted to the Atlantic Telegraph Company ever since last August, when the accident to the cable occurred. The new issue of capital authorized at the meeting of shareholders on the 18th ult. has been taken up to a considerable extent by the existing holders; and we understand that sufficient funds have been provided to pay for the additional length of three hundred miles of cable which the directors in their report considered it desirable to take to sea this year. This additional three hundred miles will make the total length to be taken out for this year's operations, 2,865 miles. It is hoped, however, that if the weather be favorable, a large proportion of the provision for "slack" will be saved.

Later from Utah.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 6.—An arrival from Fort Kearney on the 30th states that Brigham Young had notified Colonel Johnston to leave the Territory on the 10th of March, or he and his command would be annihilated. Young had tendered Johnston a supply of provisions, and the large number of freight wagons loaded and sixty wagons at the little blue. The Indians on the route were peaceable.

Rumored Loss of the Brig Bloomer.

St. Joseph, (Mo.), April 7.—There are rumors here that the brig Bloomer, from Boston, on the 1st of March, had been wrecked, with Captain Taylor, Major Ripley, and others interested in the mining operations of the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, in this province, has been wrecked, but there is no other foundation for the rumor than the fact that the vessel had not, at last accounts, arrived at the bay, though considerably overdue.

Landings on the Mississippi Covered with Water.

Vicksburg, April 8.—The river is now as high, within a few inches, as it has ever been known at points between this city and Memphis. Opposite this point it has risen eight inches within the last 12 hours.

Large quantities of wheat, intended for points above, have been brought hither from landings which are covered with water.

Foundry Burned.

Petersburg, April 9.—Tappay's Southern Foundry, on Washington street, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss \$12,000.—partially covered by insurance.

Excitement Among New York Municipal Officers.

New York, April 9.—Quite an excitement was produced to-day at the street commissioner's office, in consequence of the decision of the court of appeals ousting Conover, the appointee of the governor. The mayor deemed it prudent to lock the door of the office.

Markets.

New York, April 7.—Cotton advanced 1 cent—sales 4,500 bales; upland, 12½ cents. Flour heavy—sales 7,000 barrels; State, \$4 25 a \$4 40; Ohio, \$4 70 a \$4 85; southern, \$4 50 a \$4 85. Wheat—sales 2,000 bushels; southern, \$1 20 a \$1 25. Corn—sales 23,000 bushels; white and yellow, 75 cents. Lard closed buoyant at 10½ a 10½ cents. Whiskey steady at 21½ a 21½ cents. Naval stores steady. Pork steady—uncured, \$16 60 a \$16 65.

MATTERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

(Special Correspondence of the Union.)

New York, April 8, 1858—10, p. m.

The "new party"—the "national party," in which Giddings abolitionism, Baltimore plug-ugliness, and Seward republicanism (black) are to blend and co-operate to obtain a perfect regeneration of all the men, and a radical reform of all the things, in the Union, is a subject of some curiosity. I will not say of interest—at present, that is, to the Union. It is not, however, a "shrewdly foretold" the programme of this great party; and, though its name has not been discovered, nor is it very clear that Giddings will fraternize with the plug-uglies, (although he has voted for a slavery constitution), nor Seward with Crittenden, we are all anxious to ascertain how the congress of the new party will be composed, and how the leadership and subordinate offices are to be filled. Seward and Crittenden will never give way for Douglas, and I do not see why they should; and Douglas will be sorely disappointed if he be not rewarded for his abandonment of the democratic party by leave to play a first fiddle in the new political orchestra. If he is not, there is no doubt that the few little brokers in politics who constitute that pitiable band called "Douglas democrats" will be sorely grieved if they are excluded. As far as I have an opportunity of judging, I can see no brighter prospect for these gentlemen than an indignant condemnation of their treachery by their constituents, and a contemptuous refusal to associate with them from those whose dirty work they have consented to perform. In the case of the Douglas democrat from Westchester county, it was remarked, with an emphatic sneer, by a distinguished and influential member of the republican party from that county, "We have used Mr. Douglas, and taken advantage of his treason, but we none the less despise the traitor, and refuse companionship with him." The honest democrats repudiate him in far stronger language. What, then, is to become of the poor Douglas democrat? Our State legislature is grinding through a measure, which, if passed, will be a republican measure to enact a registry law, defeated to-day when it was brought up for a final reading. The Broadway railroad bill, which passed the house and has been referred to a committee of the senate, will be considered to-morrow, and parties opposed to the measure will be heard. It is believed that it will be passed, and the honest hope in this city is that it may, because it would do a great deal of harm without effecting any one of the good things promised by its projectors. The passage by the house of the bill legalizing sales of stock on time is generally approved, and it is hoped that the bill will become a law. It would seem to me to prevent undue speculation and stock gambling, than all the arbitrary enactments that even the last State legislature could have passed, or Recorder Barnard have suggested. It is thought that the learned recorder had better stick to what he understands. His recommendations with regard to rowdies, shysters, and the other bad characters by which we are over-run, are approved by all the good and honest boys in this city, and it is to be hoped that they will be carried out.

The case of Mr. Charles Turner, of the street commissioner's department, charged with stealing public documents, has been heard again to-day, but no decision came. The accused seems to think that he is the victim of the mayor's and Richard Buxton's particular animosity.

The inquest in the case of young Samuels, whose body was picked up in the East river this day week, has been adjourned till Monday by Coroner Conroy, of Burdell murder territory, to enable the police to make searching inquiries which will explain the horrible and mysterious which the Albany-made police will be unable or unwilling to solve. A press of the police—it is rumored that Governor King has nominated James Bowen, James S. T. Stranahan, and Thomas B. Stillman as police commissioners. The first two are reappointed, and the last to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Cholwell. It is needless to remark that the three named gentlemen are orthodox black-republicans in good standing with the representative of the "blood of the Kings," and bound to make the police serve their political purposes. The first duty of a policeman is to be a good black-republican; his second to catch thieves and murderers. His faithful performance of the former will excuse his total neglect of the latter.

The stock market was much more active, at higher prices, and closed steadily at the advance. The money market is a shade easier, and the supply of money is immensely in excess of the demand. The quantity of acceptable business paper is very small, and money on call at 1½ a 2 per cent. Treasury notes are much more active at 1½ a 1 per cent. premium for the five-per-cent, and 1½ a 1 per cent. premium for the four-and-a-half per cent. The three per cent. (old issue) are in great request by importers at one-fifth per cent. discount. The general markets are a little less active and lower.

THE LEVIATHAN IS COMING.

(From the Portland Advertiser.)

We had an interview yesterday with a gentleman who came passenger in the Indian, at this port, and was happy to hear him contradict most emphatically the report published in our paper of Tuesday, to the effect that the work on the Leviathan had been stopped. That he was wrong was wrong upon her; that there is no motion in her yet, &c.

The gentleman informs us that, just before he left Portland, he visited the monster steamship. That there 1,750 men had at work upon her; that her machinery was already in place, and everything is being driven at full speed. The decision of the great contractors to prevent all impediments to the work going on as rapidly as possible is so great, that "passages" to go on board are refused to visitors, lest they should incommodate the workmen; and our informant was enabled to get only by a personal acquaintance with Captain Harrison, who kindly took him on board, and he speaks of the staterooms and other arrangements for passengers in the highest terms. She is being fitted up in the most complete and desirable manner. Captain Harrison had hopes of getting her ready for sea in July. This is news, and we are rejoiced to be able to record it as direct a source.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.

A convention of railroad officers was held in Chattanooga, Tenn., recently, for the purpose of arranging a schedule of travel from North to South. The roads represented were: the South Side, Orange and Alexandria, Richmond and Danville, Virginia and Tennessee, East Tennessee and Virginia, East Tennessee and Georgia, Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston. The schedule adopted by the convention makes the entire line direct, without detour.

From Memphis to Petersburg and Richmond, or even to New York, three days and eighteen hours. From Memphis to New Orleans the passengers will have the choice of travelling either by railway or steamboat, full arrangements being effected on both sides. Tickets will be issued from all intermediate points, and in fact everything arranged complete. The schedule will take effect on the 17th of May next, at which time the steaming on the East Tennessee and Virginia road will be abolished, and the entire route one continuous line of railway.

NEW POLITICAL COMBINATIONS AS AFFECTING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

(From the Boston Post.)

Every crisis in the affairs of the country, and every important national question which has arisen for the adjustment of Congress since the foundation of our government has produced to greater or less extent, new political combinations and changes in the construction of parties. These, as the democratic party for instance, may be permanent in their organization and retain the same general characteristics from first to last; but the individuals composing them, as might naturally be expected among a people free from hereditary classification, are far from being permanent in their party attachments. These are changed with changing interests and social relations, by motives of popularity and personal ambition, or by difference of opinion in regard to measures which are necessarily the test of party fidelity. In England, a man who is born to the peerage may be easily set down for a Tory all his life; but in the United States it often occurs that a man, prominent in politics, in the course of a long series of years change their party associations if not their general views and principles. Such new political combinations are occurring at every step in our national career. Every new issue which presents itself, and every complication in our domestic or foreign policy, develop a new party in opposition to the old, and the old party in opposition to the new. The democratic organization which is devoted to the maintenance of the federal compact in its original spirit and integrity. Indeed, opposition to the democracy, whatever ground it may assume, or means adopt, to carry out its primary objects, has always been the life and essence of every temporary combination which has arisen to contest the field of national politics, and strive for the control of the federal government. Even the democratic party itself is not individually the same at various stages of its existence. While preserving its name and distinctive principles, and maintaining its position and ascendancy through nearly every great crisis, both elective and legislative, since the adoption of the constitution, it has, nevertheless, like the human body, which is constantly assimilating and rejecting its constituent elements, undergone many material changes of composition in the course of a single generation. Upon the policy of the last war with Great Britain and the war with Mexico, upon the Missouri compromise, upon the admission of Texas, of a national bank, the independent treasury, the tariff, the compromise measures, the Kansas-Nebraska act, native Americanism, and all the ever-varying, never-ending phases of anti-slavery, the democratic party has lost and won a multitude of allies, and the masses as well as the elite of the people, without in the least affecting its integrity or arresting its triumphant progress. Although the position it assumed in reference to each of these